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lute, a race that no climate, no change can enfeeble, and that is certain to be the predominant force in the history and civilization of the future." Brother Jonathan favourably impresses him as a shrewd and capable person, who prefers to put his money into trade rather than to risk it in wars, bombards ports with merchandise rather than cannon, and shelters his own industry behind the McKinley and Dingley tariffs. The book presents, from a French point of view, the causes and results of the consolidation of the German States into an Empire. It gives full credit to scientific organization and some other influences which have so largely promoted German progress; but it is chiefly interesting as a rather caustic analysis of a great nation by a bright writer whose bias is unmistakable.

Geographen-Kalender. Edited by Dr. Hermann Haack. pp. 496, 16 maps, and photogravure of Sir Clements Markham. Second year, 1904-1905. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

The second number of this annual will be as useful to geographers as the initial volume, for it richly supplements the information of the first number. The publication has already proved its value as one of the best reference works which geographers consult. After the Calendar follows a list of the geographical positions of all the leading cities, tables of the earth's dimensions in metric, English, and Russian measures, a record of leading events of geographic interest during the past year, illustrated by 16 maps, explorations in 1903, compiled by Hugo Wichmann; a review of the geographical literature of 1903, by Dr. Wilhelm Blankenburg; an obituary list, and a geographical address-book by the editor and Mr. Wichmann, covering 290 pages, including lists of all Societies relating to geography and cognate sciences, the higher schools in which these sciences are taught, geographical and related publications, and the addresses of publishers throughout the world who give special attention to geography. The first volume contained the addresses of about 5,000 working geographers, and the annual thus especially facilitates communication among manifold geographical interests. The volume ends with tables of international postal rates.

A Naturalist in the Guianas. By Eugène André. With a Preface by Dr. J. Scott Keltie. pp. vii and 310, 34 illustrations, Index, and map. Smith, Elder & Co., London, 1904. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (Price, \$3.50 net.)

The author describes his visits to the Caura River, one of the

little-known southern tributaries of the Orinoco, which makes its way north from the Guiana Mountains through one of the dense forest regions that are still little trodden by explorers. Though Mr. André is more a naturalist than a geographer, a large amount of geographical information, especially interesting because much of it is new, is interspersed among his vivid descriptions of the vegetable and animal life in this remote region. His second expedition in 1900, when he ascended the river to within five degrees of the Equator, ended in tragedy; for his boat was wrecked in the Arichi Rapids, and six men in his party of fourteen succumbed to their hardships during the twenty-six days of retreat to one of the poor little settlements.

The story of what he saw while collecting orchids, birds, butterflies, and small mammals is well worth telling, and the book is not only very interesting but is also a distinct contribution to our knowledge of a typical region in the South American forests. Here is a part of his sketch of the primitive life of the people in Venezuela:

What strikes one most forcibly while travelling through Venezuela is the total absence of comfort in the homes of the people; and this is not confined to the poorer class of peasants, for men of means owning large cattle *hatos* or coffee plantations are content to live in the same miserable manner. A rough table, a bench, a few plates, perhaps a glass, the hammocks of the family—that is the entire furniture of a man like Medina, who owns more property than any one else at La Prision. Not a single person at this settlement could read or write. Once every two or three months a sort of travelling scribe visits the place and stays for a few weeks, answering letters and arranging accounts.

The following passage explains the rapids and falls in the river which so greatly impeded him and finally involved his second expedition in disaster:

All the maps to which I have access give no idea whatever of the country through which the Caura flows, although the course of the stream is tolerably correct. At Pará the land rises abruptly some 800 feet to a plateau about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and this plateau in its turn rises gradually to 1,500 feet at Ameha and to some 2,000 feet at the foot of the Merevari Range. This tract of elevated country must be of considerable extent; it probably constitutes the whole of the most northerly portion of Brazil drained by the Branco and its tributaries.

One of the most interesting of Mr. André's discoveries was in the southern part of the Caura basin, where he saw a number of the flat-topped and isolated mountains, with nearly vertical sides, of which Roraima, further east on the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, is the best known. These mountains, evidently once a part of an elevated tableland, have been gradually isolated by a process of cleavage and erosive action, and survive to-day as

superb witnesses of former geological conditions. "Considering that Roraima," says the author, "is only one of a whole series of such masses, the existence of some of which may not even be suspected, we can form some idea of what yet remains to be done in the exploration of this little-known part of South America."

Mr. André attempted to ascend one of these mountains, Ameha, but was defeated by its precipitous walls. The illustrations are from excellent photographs, and give a good idea of the Orinoco and Caura Rivers, the Indians, and the tangle of forest vegetation.

The Results of the Census of England and Wales in 1901. Compiled by William Sanders. 131 pp. Charles and Edwin Layton, London, 1903. (Price, 3s. 6d.)

A digest of the census results, compressed into less than a fiftieth part of their original bulk. All the most important tables are preserved in a very concise form, and the book is certainly a time-saver and a convenience.

Among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. A Story of Missionary Work in South America. By W. Barbrooke Grubb. 176 pp., 57 illustrations, a map, and Index. Charles Murray & Co., London, 1904. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

The part of the Chaco occupied by these mission stations is a little north of the Pilcomayo River, where Indians killed Crevaux and other explorers. These Indian tribes bear an evil reputation. The influence of the Chaco Indian Association is tending to lead the Lengua Indians to adopt a more settled mode of life on cattle farms and to give up their roving propensities. They are not now dreaded by the Paraguayans; and the Argentine Government has been so favourably impressed by the civilizing influence of these missionaries that it has offered them three reserves in its own part of the Chaco for the establishment of similar mission stations. The book tells the story of life among these Indians and describes their ways of living.

L'Inde d'aujourd'hui. By Albert Métin. 304 pp., and Index. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1903.

This is a study of the social conditions of India from the pen of a college professor whose earlier books had already introduced him most favourably to the public as a writer on sociological topics. He finished in India the preparation he began in the libraries for writing this book. The two great divisions of the people—the Hindus,